1	2	3	4	5
16.	**Balance Resources for Plan (8-15)**	**20816**	**21095**	**21700**
17.	**Centeral Assitance for State UT Plans**	**6863**	**7328**	**7900**
18.	**Natural Calamities (Including floods)**	**722**	**150**	**500**
19.	**Budgetary Support to Central Plan (16-17-18)**	**13231**	**13617**	**13300**
20.	Internal and extra budgetary resources of Public Enterprises	6863	8683	10700
21.	**Central Plan (19+20)**	**20093**	**22300**	**24000**
22.	**Central Plan (estimated at 1984-85 Prices)**	19317	20227	20732
23.	**% to Total Seventh Plan in real terms**	**20%**	**21%**	**22%**

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion, the amendments and the statement will be discussed after the Prime Minister's statement.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

Re. Visit of H.E. Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, visited India from the 25th to the 28th of November at my invitation. The visit was in keeping with the established tradition of exchanges at the highest level between India and the Soviet Union. It was an important milestone in our bilateral relationship. It contributed significantly to stability in the region and peace in the world.

I held long and intensive discussions with General Secretary Gorbachev on a wide spectrum of issues, bilateral, regional and international. Talks were held simultaneously at the senior Ministerial level. These exchanges took place in a very warm and friendly atmosphere, characterized by mutual confidence and trust.

We discussed the broad outlines of our future cooperation in a longer term perspective. The rich experience of our past cooperation enabled us to explore new avenues to raise our bilateral cooperation to a qualitatively higher level. Several bilateral agreements were signed. Statements have been laid on the table of the House. The Agreement on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation encompasses the Tehri hydro-electric complex, the modernization of the Bokaro Steel Plant, the setting up of new coking coal mines and oil exploration in West Bengal. One important element of this agreement is the provision of local cost financing by the Soviet Union. The agreements in the economic, commercial, consular and cultural areas reflect the growing strength and dynamism of our relationship.

General Secretary Gorbachev and I agreed to restructure the pattern of our commercial and economic exchanges to realise the vast untapped potential for economic collaboration. Our Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Kamentsev are working out the details. We also decided to give a major thrust to our cooperation in science and technology. Large research and development projects are being identified in frontier technologies. A Soviet team led by Academician Marchuk, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, will visit India shortly to discuss with our scientists the specific projects to be undertaken.

I had a very useful exchange of views with Mr. Gorbachev on the security environment in our region. We reaffirmed the continuing validity of our Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. The Joint Statement issued at the conclusion of the visit reflects the close proximity or identity of perceptions of the two countries on international issues. Above all, the visit demonstrated the firm commitment of our peoples to world peace.

India has always stood for non-violence. India, in the United Nations, in the Non-

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

aligned Movement, and through the Six-Nation Five-Continent Initiative, has consistently worked for disarmament and peace. During Mr. Gorbachev's visit, the Soviet Union joined India in a common vision of a nuclear weapon free and non-violent world. The ideals of Gandhiji and Lenin have found expression in the Delhi Declaration. The Delhi Declaration is a vitally important initiative. It sets forth principles which must find universal acceptance if there is to be a peaceful future. The Declaration is being circulated as an official document by the United Nations. We commend the Declaration to the world community for acceptance.

The visit of General Secretary Gorbachev to India was memorable. It will have enduring significance for the further development of Indo-Soviet relations and the contribution of our two countries to peace and stability.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to welcome the visit of Mr. Gorbachev to our country, because Soviet Union has been a constant friend of India. Particularly, Mr. Gorbachev is a great friend of India and the Indian people. Therefore, I am very happy to note that the Government and the people of India have given a very very enthusiastic welcome to our great guest. I would like to seek some clarifications from the Prime Minister on this occasion. The statement which has been made by the Prime Minister is more or less on the lines of the discussions held between him and the Soviet leader, which related not only to the issues concerning our region but to the question of world peace as well. I welcome these proposals and Delhi Declaration and the discussions which they have held.

At the same time, I would like to ask few questions. It has been reported in the Press, this has also been mentioned by the Prime Minister also in the statement—that the two leaders discussed the issue relating to the security of this region. It has also been reported that the Soviet leader made a proposal with regard to an Asian-Pacific security plan. I would like to know whether this plan was discussed by the Prime Minister with the Soviet leader? If so, what are the details of this plan and what is the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

Secondly, Sir, the people of India and the whole region, in fact, want that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace. I would like to know whether this issue was discussed with the Soviet leader, the question of keeping the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

My third question is this Pakistan has been receiving up-to-date and sophisticated weapons from the U.S.A. The plea taken by the U.S.A. is that they are supplying these sophisticated weapons to the U.S.A. because of the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union has now taken steps to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. I would like to know whether this issue was discussed with the Soviet leader If so, how this is going to be solved so that the supply of weapons to Pakistan will be stopped and there can be peace in the region

Lastly, we express our happiness on the visit of the Soviet leader Mr. Gorbachev to this country and we are also happy that the visit has been fruitful.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, it has to be stated that General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, His Excellency Michail Gorbachev is, perhaps, the most exciting world personality on the international scene today

He has imparted almost a revolutionary dynamism to the Soviet policy. His strength, his obvious strength, lies in the fact that he is giving voice to ideas whose time has come. In this sense, following upon the initiative taken by General Secretary Gorbachev, whether it was Geneva or the CPSU conference in the Soviet Union or Vladivostock or Rekyjavik, New Delhi is a milestone. We applaud General Secretary Gorbachev and applaud the Government of India for inviting him and for this visit. Because, Sir, the reality of today is more geo-economic than geo-political and because there is a tendency with all of us to think more with our heart than with our mind, therefore, in a forum like the Parliament, there is need to assess the visit and not pay obeisance to it. I would, therefore, seek clarifications anly on the Indo-

Soviet technical co-operation agreement. These are very specific aspects of the Indo-Soviet Technical co-operation Agreement and I would request the Prime Minister to enlighten us on these aspects because these are doubts that have arisen following upon the visit.

Firstly, there is a mention in the Agreement that trade is to be increased by 250 per cent by the year 1992, if I am correct. Now this is a valuable and worthwhile aspiration, but given the known difficulties of Indo-Soviet trade, would the Prime Minister like to take us into confidence and explain how the Indo-Soviet trade is to be increased by 250 per cent within the next six years ?

Secondly, a credit of roughly Rs. 2500 crores is announced by the Soviet Union. This is a fresh credit, over and above the existing credit. My information is that the unutilized portion of the existing credit is already a problem and a burden on India. We know the earlier credit was to the extent of Rs. 1000 crores and there is this additional credit of Rs. 2500 crores. How much of the earlier credit of roughly Rs. 1000 crores stays unutilized and for what reasons, I want to know this.

Thirdly, the hon. Prime Minister's statement today highlights the importance of turnkey projects. How does the concept of turnkey projects in areas where indigenous technology is available and given the fact that our public sector units are suffering for want of orders, reconcile with our national goals ? Please explain.

Next point. Now you have talked about the rupee resources and the phrase used in the statement is "local cost financing", which is the same thing, a slightly more obfuscatory way of putting it. The Government is asking for rupee financing and to my layman's estimate it goes to the extent of a bout Rs. 3000 crores, particularly for projects like Tehri Dam etc. Does this not tentamount to a departure from our established practice and method of Indo-Soviet economic cooperation ? What effect will this have on our economy ? Is this not going to evetnually reflect on our budgetary deficits ? Is it not a means of filling the gap in our budgetary deficits by arranging for such rupee financing ? And is it not a kind of a PL 480 agreement, the consequences of which we have all experienced earlier ?

My final question is this. The Indo-Soviet Agreement on economic and technical cooperation has a somewhat intriguing mention at one place. I cannot quite recollect in a hurry the exact words used, but there is a reference made to the unutilized portion of this local financing or rupee credit. And there, in that unutilized portion, a mention is made that the Soviet Union will have a right to convert this unutilized portion into U.S. dollars. By itself this is not something that can be found any fault with. Would the Government explain what precisely this means ? That is (a) part of my question.

Part (b) of the question is this. We, India, are running a trade surplus with the Soviet Union currently roughly of about Rs. 1300 crores. Well the figures speak of Rs. 800 crores and possibly last year's Rs. 500 crores accumulated, the total comes to Rs. 1300 crores. If you are running a surplus of anything varying from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1300 crores in our bilateral trade with the Soviet Union and if you have granted the Soviet Union a right to convert their unutilized portions into dollars, would the Government of India be thinking of converting this surplus also into dollars or in convertible currency ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the visit of Gorbachev to our country is an important milestone in bilateral relations between India and the Soviet Union. This visit reminds of the visit of Khruschev and Bulganin in the '50s. There was same amount of jubilation, tumult and response from the Indian people. I welcome this visit because visits of dignitaries of States are an important thing that we should welcome in international relations.

One thing that impressed me at the outset was that for the first time a Super Power like Russia has categorised India as a major power. I don't think any Super Power in the past has named India as a maior power. I know United States had called India an important power in South Asia. I do not feel flattered by this description, but it is important and recognition

[Shri M. S. Gurupada Swamy]

of our status in the international world by a Super Power will go a long way to assure us of our position in the world of nations in future.

Secondly, as the Prime Minister had said, the discussions have covered not only India and Soviet Union but also the entire Asian theatre and also the world. It is natural that when a visit of this nature was there, the dimension, the compass, the canvas of the talks should be wide. But while I welcome the Delhi Declaration, it is also significant in one respect : the Delhi Declaration contains our terminology—non-violence. That is welcome. I am happy the Soviet Union which is wedded to arms race has thought it fit to endorse that non-violence is the best panacea, remedy for many international ills. On the whole the Delhi Declaration has elaborated the *Panch Sheel* and in the Declaration there is also specific mention, which is noteworthy, of the United Nations, and its role has been recognized. Its increasing role in future as an instrument of peace and stability has been adequately given importance and Mr. Gorbachev has said that he is prepared to strengthen the United Nations in every way including strengthening it by adequate finances.

Having said this, there are two or three doubts in my mind on which I do need clarification from the Prime Minister. In the talks they have obviously discussed China, Pakistan, the Pacific and Indian Ocean. There the approach of the Soviets has not been very positive. I know the difficulties involved—it cannot be reduced into writing—but I would like the Prime Minister to tell us whether any discussion took place between him and Mr. Gorbachev in regard to the various aspects—difference between India and China, between India and Pakistan—and whether any assurance has been given by the Soviet Union about its role in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, I bring a small matter here for his attention. Just during the Question Hour, there was a question on maps and the United States Government has printed a wrong map of India showing our borders wrongly in the north. Same is the thing also with the Soviet Union. The Soviets have, even today—that is my information—printed wrong maps showing wrong delineation of our borders in the north. The Soviet maps that are circulated at present include some of our territories which we claim as our own, in the north-east in particular, and also the Aksai-chin area. Therefore, I would like to know whether any clarifications have been obtained by the Prime Minister in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, about nuclear disarmament, freezing of nuclear weapons and banning of nuclear tests, I have nothing to add but to commend the approach. I would like to know, incidentally, whether they discussed the matter of nuclear weapons in Pakistan, the preparations in Pakistan for fabricating nuclear weapons in the near future and its impact in South Asia.

With these words, once again may I say that I welcome the visit wholeheartedly and this visit has strengthened our relations with the Soviet Union and I hope and trust this will not come in the way of consolidation of our peace and security in this region and also in the rest of the world ? Thank you.

1 P.M.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Chairman, at the outset I welcome the statement of the hon. Prime Minister. Our Prime Minister has remarkably reaffirmed our adherence to the traditional policy of non-violence and co-existence and reiterated our policy of consistency in peace, co-operation and disarmament and duly joined with Mr. Gorbachev in his crusade against arms race, star war and nuclear weapons. We cannot forget what has been stated by Mr. Gorbachev at the dinner held in Moscow during our Prime Minister's visit last year. I quote :

> "Years and decades pass, generations of people in our two countries come and go, but the relation and co-operation between Soviet Union and India continue to develop favourably."

Sir, in adherence to the spirit of this utterance he has assured us by saying :

> "Soviet Union under his leadership would continue to accord the highest priority to the development of India and Soviet relations."

On another occasion he has stated :

"His country will not take a single

step in its foreign policy that would damage the India's real interest."

Sir, Mr. Gorbachev has duly affirmed Soviet Union's friendship, co-operation and goodwill towards India.

The pivotal point is how Government of India has utilised this opportunity for the interest of the country.

Sir, unfortunately, Pakistan is strengthening its military forces. It has proposed to buy the AWACS, the sophisticated aircraft with super-surveillance system. In 1982 the Israeli airforce was able to easily defeat the Syrian force only because of these AWACS. It could easily detect and track almost every single aircraft getting airborne from Indian bases, Sir, in addition to these AWACS, the USA has assured to Pakistan to supply a large number of MI tanks and more than eighty F16 aircraft of advanced "C" version. No doubt, it could radically alter the balance of power in the air first, subsequently on the ground, later.

Sir, to meet this challenge, the co-operation of the USSR is more essential. The Soviet Union has already agreed to supply, we know well, the MiG 29 and Kilo class submarines. Sir, I am to remind this House that SAM-5 missiles and MiG 31 which could easily fly over a height of 60,000 to 80,000, feet are more sophisticated and advanced than MiG 29. An expert says that MiG 31 has been developed and sophisticated as Soviet's response to the AWACS. That is why, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether we had a talk for getting these weapons from the Soviet Union.

Apart from these, since 1955 the socialist countries, including the USSR have extended their financial co-operation or assistance to the extent of Rs. 1,560 crores till the year 1983-84. Among these socialist countries, the Soviet Union alone has extended Rs. 1,356.6 crores till the year 1983. Sir, we have received last year also to a considerable level during the visit of our hon. Prime Minister. This time also we have made an agreement for getting credit of Rouble 1,400 million for implementation of four major programmes in energy and other programmes in the steel sector.

Sir, a pertinent question has been raised in press and platform. Since I am convinced with that question, I would repeat the same question here. Why was it necessary, when India is running a trade surplus of over Rs. 700 crores with the USSR and when 70 per cent of the previous credit has not been utilised kept unutilised, unspent, to make another agreement with the Soviet Union ?

With these observations, I conclude, Sir.

SHRI MADAN BHATIA (Nominated) : Respected Chairman, Sir, the foreign policy of India since her independence has been inspired by six basic ideals and objectives. They are world peace, nuclear disarmament, peaceful co-existence, emancipation of all colonies, extension of apartheid and a new world economic order. The New Delhi Declaration is the concretisation of these basic ideals and objectives of the India's foreign policy. I would like to place on the record of this hon. House my deep congratulations for the two youthful leaders of the world for having given concrete shape to the shared ideals and objectives. It has been said that a poet gives to his imagination a local habitation and a name. The two youthful leaders have given concrete shapes to those shared ideals and objectives which have all the potential of becoming the Magna Carta of mankind for a new world order.

Sir, on another plane, the success of the foreign policy of a nation is judged by the contribution which it makes to the security of the nation. In that respect, the four biggest achievements of India's foreign policy have been number one, the foundation and strengthening of the non-aligned movement; secondly, the tremendous contribution which India has made to the world consciousness for peace and nuclear disarmaments; thirdly stultifying the pernicious and persistent attempts and efforts of Pakistan to create a solid bloc of Muslims countries against India and fourthly and not the least and maybe the foremost, the deep and abiding friendship between India and the Soviet Union. In that respect, Sir, this visit of Mr. Gorbachev taking place at the juncture when there is a serious deterioration in the security environment of India constitutes the landmark in the bilateral relationships between India and the Soviet Union. Sir, the factors which are contributing to the security environment of India are basically five. Number one, the strategic perceptions of the United States in South

[Shri Madan Bhatia]

Asia; secondly, the elusive intentions of the military rulers of Pakistan; thirdly, the efforts which are being made by Pakistan to acquire nuclear weapons; fourthly, the emerging military nexus or axis between the Pakistan and the United States and fifthly, the elusively emerging nexus between China, Pakistan and United States but the pivotal factor is the role of Pakistan. Pakistan was conceived by imperialism, Pakistan was brought into existence by imperialism, and Pakistan is the child of imperialism. Pakistan has no strategic perceptions except the single-minded aim of communal animosity against India and the desire to humble India. The aims and objects of Pakistan coincide, unfortunately, with the aims and objects and strategic perceptions of the United States and to an extent, the strategic perceptions of China. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your clarifications please.

SHRI MADAN BHATIA : Sir, I want to ask only two clarifications. One is in the statement, it has been said : we commend the declaration to the world community for acceptance. Have the two hon. leaders considered taking steps to have a massive movement at peoples' level, at inter-governmental level and at the various fora of the world to make this declaration a part of the world consciousness for peace and new human relationships ? Secondly, the statement also says that the joint statement indicates identity of perceptions of the two countries on international issues. The joint statement has mentioned the common ground of the two countries against militarisation of Asia. My specific question is: did the Soviet Union also share India's concern with regard to developments in South Asia impinging upon the security of India? Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal) : Sir, my party has already very much welcomed the visit of Mr. Gorbachev to India and I take this opportunity to welcome the Delhi Declaration as well as the Indo-Soviet Joint Statement. I feel that this will not only reinforce the bond of friendship between our two countries but will go a long way to safeguard world peace.

Sir, about preserving world peace, I would seeks some clarifications from the hon. Prime Minister. In the Delhi Declaration, both sides have proposed holding of an international convention against the use of, or threat to use, nuclear weapons. It is really a noble idea and a very important part of the Delhi Declaration. But I do not know whether both sides have discussed the practical ways to materialise such a convention. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether they have discussed it and, if so, what the steps are.

Secondly, Sir, Mr. Gorbachev in his speech has referred to the proposal he made in his Vladivostok speech in July 1986 about security and cooperation in Asia-Pacific region. This proposal of Mr. Gorbachev as made in Vladivostok in July envisages a number of measures, including declaring the south of Pacific Ocean as well as the Indian Ocean as a nuclear-free zone. I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether this entire gamut of security and cooperation in Asia-Pacific region was discussed between the two leaders threadbare ? If so, I would like to know what was the reaction of the Government of India to Mr. Gorbachev's proposal for security and cooperation in Asia-Pacific region.

Thirdly—and that is my last point—Mr. Gorbachev has said about the urgency and the Soviet Union's continued efforts for improvement of Sino-Soviet relations. He has also said that improvement of Sino-Soviet relations will in no way jeopardise Soviet relations with India or the friendship between India and the Soviet Union. I would like to know our Government's reaction to the Soviet efforts for improvement of Sino-Soviet relations. I am raising this question because I feel that the Ministry of Defence has a different perception about it. If you go through the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence, it tries to give an impression that if Sino-Soviet relations improve, then a few regiments of the Chinese army will be released from the Soviet border and may be deployed on the Indian border, endangering India's security. I would like to know the Prime Minister's perception about it, whether this is the view of the Government of India. Thank you.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र (बिहार) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश की जनता ने, भारत सरकार ने और हमारे नेताओं ने जिस ढंग से सोवियत नेता का स्वागत किया और इस अवसर का इस्तेमाल किया वह बहुत ही प्रशंसा की बात है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने उनके साथ वार्तालाप में युवा होते हुए भी जो परिपक्वता दिखाई उससे हम बहुत प्रसन्न हैं। हम कामरेड गोरबाचोव के इस भाषण से भी बहुत प्रसन्न हैं जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि वे अपनी विदेश नीति में कोई भी ऐसा परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे या ऐसा कोई कदम नहीं उठाएंगे जो भारत के विपरीत हो। यह भी हमारे लिए बहुत अच्छी बात है। उन्होंने दूसरी बात यह कही और पाकिस्तान को एक दोस्ताना सलाह दी कि उसको दो पड़ौसियों के साथ मित्रता के साथ रहना चाहिए, नहीं तो अनप्रेडिक्टेबल बात होगी। इस दोस्ताना सलाह के लिए हम उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं।

अब मेरे कुछ प्रश्न हैं जिनके बारे में मैं सफाई चाहता हूं। प्रधान मंत्री जी, आपने और श्री गोरबाचोव ने अपने भाषणों के जरिए एशिया और पैसिफिक सेक्योरिटी को नया डायमेन्शन दिया है। जिसमें जापान को भी और अमेरिका को भी शामिल करने की बात है। तो इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या ठोस कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ताकि यह क्षेत्र आश्वस्त हो जाये कि यहां युद्ध नहीं होगा और कम से कम न्यूक्लियर युद्ध नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है जिसकी जानकारी मैं आपसे चाहूंगा कि अटाक के मुकाबले के लिए मिग-29 और दूसरे लैसर वैपन्स देने की बात हुई है, यह तो ठीक है। लेकिन क्या यह भी बात है कि अगर ऐसे वैपन्स हम स्वयं भारत में निर्माण करें तो क्या इसके लिए जो सोवियत वैज्ञानिक और टैक्नीशियंस हैं वे हमारी सहायता करेंगे? इस संबंध में कुछ बातें हुई हैं या नहीं यह अगर कहना उचित हो तो उसकी भी मैं जानकारी चाहूंगा।

जैसा कि अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा जो परमाणु बम बनाने की बात है, शायद वह बना चुका है या बनाने की स्थिति में है तो इसके बारे में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी? वे इस बारे में क्या सोचते हैं, इसके बारे में अगर आप अवगत करा दें देश को और हम लोगों को तो अच्छा होगा।

अंतिम प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि सोवियत संघ ने जो उधार दिया है और पहले भी इस बात को सदस्यों ने कहा कि पहले का भी जो उधार है उसके हम इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाये। तो हमको यह समझने में दिक्कत हो रही है कि जब हमारे देश में बिजली का इतना संकट है और मैं जिस राज्य बिहार से आता हूं, वहां अपार संकट है तो उस उधार का इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं किया जाता। न्यूक्लियर पावर हाउस बनाने के लिए उनका आफर को स्वीकार करने में या दूसरे पावर हाउसों पर उसको करने में भारत सरकार को क्या दिक्कत हो रही है?

सभापति महोदय, एक और बात है। सोवियत कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के जनरल सैक्रेटरी ने जायज ही कहा कि भारत में इंटरनेशनल स्टैडीज सैन्टर बनाया जाय। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। भारत ऐतिहासिक रूप से शांति के लिये जिस ढंग से शुरू से आन्दोलन करता आ रहा है, इस संबंध में जो प्रतिष्ठा भारत ने बनाई है उसके लिए यह बड़ी ही उपयुक्त घोषणा है। तो इस संबंध में हम जानना चाहेंगे कि भारत सरकार क्या क्या पेश कदमी ले रही है और दूसरे लोग इसका रैस्पांड किये हैं? इंटरनेशनल सैन्टर भारत में बनाने के संबंध में, यही मेरे कुछ प्रश्न हैं, जिनके संबंध में मैं जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहूंगा।

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra) : Mr. Chairman, through you I want to seek some clarifications. At the outset I take the last point made by the previous speaker, that there was a suggestion for a space station in the agreement between these two countries. I want to know from the Prime Minister what the nature of that space station is, and whether Indian technocrats are to be associated with that space station. Then there was a declaration and in that declaration one of the items was the Indian Ocean to be made a zone of peace. In the Indian Ocean it is not only the presence of the USSR, what is actually damaging is the presence of the USA. I want to know whether the Prime Minister and the Secretary-General of the USSR have come to any understanding on how to solve this problem of USA damaging the peace interests of the countries round about India and what the Prime Minister's view about it is. The last point which I wanted is during the press conference a specific question was

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni]

asked about the Chinese-Indian dispute and the Chinese-Pakistani confrontation. A general observation was made... (*Interruptions*) I say that in the Declaration ...Sorry, not in the Declaration but in the Press conference, a question was asked as to what would be the attitude of the USSR on the China-India dispute. Do you follow it now correctly? (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : But you said something also earlier. (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS : You said something else, (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Probably it was a slip of tongue.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : I would like to know one thing. The General Secretary. Mr. Gorbachev, made an observation that neighbourly relations and neighbourly behaviour should always be cordial. This is a general statement. I would like to know whether any specific discussion took place during those ten hours during which you personally spoke to him and whether any operative part can be divulged in the interest of security, I am not insisting on it. But, if it can be divulged, it should be divulged.

Finally, Sir, I want only to say that I am really very very happy that the youthful Prime Minister of this country has risen to the stature of a world statesman.. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu) : It is for the home-coming, I think. (*Interruptions*). Warm welcome for the home-coming. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Sir, the Opposition not only opposes, but also it has a bias towards all good things in life. (*Interruptions*). I am very happy that the Prime Minister rose to the occasion and brought himself on to the forum of world statesmen which I really want to encourage and which people like me, people of my age, would really encourage. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Cairman, Sir, I think you will protect me from the remarks of my friends on this side. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Chairman, Sir I hope you will protect me against any observation of my friends here (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kulkarni, I am protecting you by saying that it is never too late to correct one's mistakes; (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : If you all please allow me to say, allow me to speak quietly, I would say one thing. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the last eight years I have been in the Opposition. But I have never failed to applaud whatever right things have been done. (*Interruptions*). I am not one of those who are always anti-Nehru or anti-Mrs. Gandhi (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Yes, Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my profound satisfaction over the successful conclusion of the visit of Comrade Gorbachev to India. I am in complete agreement with the statement made by the honourable Prime Minister which has found expression in two sentences which I would like to quote :

> "It was an important milestone in our bilateral relationship. It contributed significantly to the stability in the region and peace in the world."

Sir, this expresses the aspirations of the patriotic people of our country.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh) : And of the world as a whole also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Yes, Sir, I am very much happy that in the course of his statement, the hon. Prime Minister has used a phrase. But it needs some clarification.

> "... The rich experience of our past cooperation enabled us to explore new avenues to raise our bilateral cooperation to a qualitatively higher level."

I want to know what the Prime Minister really means by "qualitatively higher level". In this respect, in order to make my seeking of clarification clear, is it in terms of our shared perceptions and concepts, is it in terms of greater awareness by us of the Soviet Union to the need of confronting the imperialist policy

of neo-colonialism and military domination of the world, and for that purpose the U.S. global strategy? Has this common concern, has this common understanding, has this common assessment of the world situation, raised our bilateral talks qualitatively different from the earlier one? This needs clarification, because I hope the Prime Minister will agree that this phrase is very significant and our countrymen and Parliament will be happy if the Prime Minister takes the pains of explaining the inherent implication of this phrase which he has been pleased to use in his statement.

My last point. Many of the points have been covered by others and I do not want to repeat them. The centre for space study in India : this is a historic offer made by the Soviet Communist Party, because if we can really have it in our country, that will really signify that we want to explore the space not only for the mankind but for the progress of the mankind. And, therefore, our Government should positively respond to the offer. If the Government has given a thought to the proposal, the House will be very much glad to have a positive reply from the Prime Minister.

Last point, Sir, and that ... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is really the last. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Why are you laughing? Are you laughing on the last point, or are you having your last laugh? (*Interruptions*). They have got the right to laugh. I have the right to speak, and also under your protection.

Sir, it has been our experience, of course a sad experience, that though many bilateral agreements in regard to and credit etc. have been entered into yet as my predecessor has also mentioned and it is also my impression—excuse me, Mr. Prime Minister—that these agreements have not been fully utilised by our Government for various reasons, mainly on account of incompetence. Now, in this context, may I know whether the Government has taken adequate steps to tone up the administration to see that the latest agreement which has been made between India and Soviet Union in terms of economic, technical and scientific cooperation, will be fully utilised and made optimum use of?

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति जी, रूस और भारत की मित्रता न केवल इन दोनों देशों के हित में है, बल्कि सम्पूर्ण विश्व और मानवता के हित में है। रूस की कम्युनिष्ट पार्टी की केन्द्रीय समिति के महासचिव, श्री गोरबाचेव का जिस तरीके से भारत की जनता ने दिल्ली में और अन्य प्रदेशों में भी स्वागत किया है, यह अभूतपूर्व रहा है और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि जो दिल्ली की घोषणा है, दस सूत्री, उससे सम्पूर्ण विश्व में शांति स्थापित होने में सहायता होगी और विश्व बंधुत्व कायम होगा। जो दस सूत्री घोषणा हुई, उससे विश्व शांति, विश्व बन्धुत्व, जिओ और जीने दो, अहिंसा और सह-अस्तित्व के सिद्धांत को सारी दुनियां में कार्यान्वित करने में सहायता होगी, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। मुझे दुख है कि उनके जाने के समय दिल्ली में जिस प्रकार बुल्गानिन और ख्रूश्चेव का दिल्ली नगर निगम की ओर से नागरिक अभिनन्दन किया गया था, किन्हीं परिस्थितियों के कारण उनका नागरिक अभिनन्दन इस बार करने में हम असफल रहे। मैं आपको सुझाव देता हूं कि भविष्य में, जैसा कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने रूस के राष्ट्रपति जी को आमंत्रित किया है, तो भविष्य में जब रूस के राष्ट्रपति जी आयें या गोर्बाचोव जी आयें तो उनका दिल्ली नगर निगम की ओर से हार्दिक नागरिक अभिनन्दन निश्चित रूप से किया जाना चाहिए।

इसके बाद मान्यवर, मेरे तीन स्पष्टीकरण हैं। एक तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब श्री गोर्बाचोव जी भारत में थे तो दिल्ली में ही कुछ अफगान के लोगों ने यहां कुछ प्रदर्शन किया और उनकी कुछ गिरफ्तारी भी हुई, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अफगानिस्तान के विषय में श्री गोर्बाचोव से प्रधानमंत्री जी की कोई वार्ता हुई या नहीं हुई? अगर हुई तो उनकी इस संबंध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी? दूसरे, जो आक्युपाइड कश्मीर का हिस्सा है, उसके संबंध में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने उनका ध्यान आकर्षित किया या नहीं किया? अगर किया तो उनकी इस संबंध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी? और तीसरे, आज आतंकवाद के चलते हमारे देश

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

की राष्ट्रीय एकता को जो खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है, जिसको सारा देश आज महसूस कर रहा है और भारत सरकार की ओर से तथा बराबर अन्य लोगों की ओर से भी इस प्रकार के स्पष्ट प्रमाण मिले हैं कि कुछ विदेशी शक्तियां और विदेशी ताकतें इन आतंकवादियों को हमारे देश में घुसपैठ करने में मदद कर रही हैं या हथियार दे रही हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस संबंध में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने उनका ध्यान आकृष्ट किया या नहीं किया और अगर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया तो उनकी इस संबंध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would first like to take this opportunity to thank all the Members for the level of discussions that have taken place this morning. I would also like to thank the Members of both Houses—I have not had the opportunity in the other House yet to say so—for the reception that they gave to General Secretary Gorbachev at the Joint Session of Parliament.

I have already covered in my initial statement many of the points that have been raised this afternoon, but I will try and clarify those new ones that have come up. One aspect that has come up a number of times is that of our trade, how we intend to increase our trade by two and a half times between now and 1992. Firstly, let me say that we do not think that this is an impossible target and, in fact, in our conversations what we have targeted amongst ourselves is to try and reach this target by 1990 and to go beyond it by 1992. We have the example of our trade between 1981 and 1984. In these four years we had doubled our trade. So it is not as if the target that we have set is so stupendous. It is very much an accessible target.

Another point that has been raised on the trade is the problem of unutilised credits and the trade balancing in our favour. Some of the Members seem to feel that there is a contradiction in these two situations and why we have not used the trade balance the credit. There should be no confusion about it because long-term credit is a long-term exercise, sometimes up to twenty years at low interest rates; it is for implmenting large joint ventures. And trade balance, on the other hand, is something which, I believe, is in mutual agreement, to be balanced annually, if possible. So the two are separate. The reason why we have not been able to make use of the credit is not due to the incompetence of the Government, as one Member has made out. I hope he has not made that statement after due study of what the situation is like, because, if he has, it would only show his own incompetence. In fact, the situation is that we have not been able to make use of this credit because so far the Soviet credit has been linked up to about 50 per cent; that means, 50 per cent we have to put up as rupee resource and they put up 50 per cent from their side. We in our plan do not have this rupee resource available. And with that we have not been able to get the matching amount from the Soviet Union to implement these projects. That is why I said that one of the important aspects of the Agreement that we have come to this time is the shift from this 50 per cent to a much higher figure on most items. That is now going up to approximately 70 per cent, and some we are trying to get on a turn-key situation. So this will mean a much easier use of the credit that has been available to us. I believe, this will have material difference. I think, that was really all on the trade side.

On more point had been raised whether the credit is a burden. The credit is absolutely no burden. And it is, in fact, a benefit to us. Another point was raised on how we are going to do this. I have already said in my opening statement that this will be worked out between our Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Kamentsev. We hope that this will be done soon and fast and we can get on to implementing what we have agree to do.

Lastly, a question was raised about how we are going to increase the qualitative input in our trade as I had mentioned. I believe, one of the Members was a little confused in the qualitative improvement. I was not referring to the security environment or the regime situation I was referring very specifically to the trade and science and technology exchanges that we are doing. And as I have said that on the trade side, the qualitative will

mean—and this we discussed in our bilateral, in our tete-a-tete discussions—that we will try and go beyond the concepts that we have sort of fixed in our trade, that means, perhaps in joint manufacturing, in joint research, leading to joint production. So, it is really a very open door that we are going to look at. And it is these areas that our Finance Minister with Deputy Prime Minister Kamenstev, and our scientists with Acamedician Marchuk and his team, will be going into in the near future. There will be no question of the increased trade with the Soviet Union cutting our own production or cutting into domestic production. Our trade with the Soviet Union, as Members are aware, is balanced annually. And if it is balanced, then automatically it cannot affect our production because whatever production may be affected in imports will be made up by that amount of production being increased in exports. So, this is not a factor which should be worrying us. The effect on our...

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : This is quite unfair. If you get the positive aid, that would mean that you will be importing more than exporting. That is quite understandable. I think...

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I have already separated credit from trade...

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE : The credit has to come in the form of imports.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can raise this when you are discussing the economic situation, and the Finance Minister will reply to your point.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE : It was a confusion. I am indicating...

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I think, the hon. Member is confusing credit with trade balance. And this is what I tried to clarify in the beginning.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE : True. Let us together meet the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission and find out.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Perhaps, the hon. Member needs a little more education in these matters.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE : Along with you, if you permit.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I had mentioned in the beginning about the level of our discussion. Unfortunately, some Members are not keeping to that seriousness and level of discussion. I request them to return to that.

One more point was made about the surplus being converted into U.S. dollars. This is not a new provision which has been brought in. It has been a part of our agreements right back from 1959 and it has never been used. So, we do not see any problem in this and we do not anticipate any complications with that.

One Member raised the question of the MIG-31 and whether we are getting MIG-31. We have no intention of setting MIG-31 at this stage. We believe the role of MIG-31, the combat role of MIG-31 does not suit the combat roles that we have defined in our Air Force and we do not have the need for that aircraft and MIG-31 will not be a sort of counter for AWACS, as has been made out by some of the Members. It is a different type of aircraft.

Coming to the region, questions were raised about the Asia-Pacific security and here I would like to say that we discussed it in our meetings. I would like to remind the Members that Asia-Pacific security is not something now that has turned up in the last couple of years. It is really a concept which goes back to pre-Independence India, to Panditji and our vision of the world. There are no basic difference in this vision and of the one General Secretary Gorbachev has proposed. It is not proposed as a security pact or anything of that sort which is against anyone. In fact, General Secretary Gorbachev has invited the United States to be a part of that security arrangement. It cannot be a Helsinki process translated into our situation. It must be something which grows out of the Asian situation and perceptions. India's concept goes back like I said to the Asian Relations Conference in 1947, before our Independence, to Banding, to the concepts of

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

Panchsheel. It is reflected in our role in the Indo-China settlement, in the Korean truce. It is reflected in our positions in the Non-Aligned Movement, in the SAARC, in the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and bilaterally it is reflected in the Simla Agreement. We have not been given any concept as such, a worked out and determined concept. It is just an idea that there should be such a security perception in Asia. And without that concept it is difficult for me to give a specific answer to what do we envisage and how will we move. But the idea is for all the Asian countries to build that concept.

Closer to home, on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, our position is very clear. I have reiterated this a number of times in the House, in a number of press conferences and in a number of other forums and I do not think we need to go deeper into that. The Soviet Union has said that it is willing to withdraw its navy's nuclear warships from the Indian Ocean if there can be some sort of an agreement with others. And here I would like to reiterate once more that it is not only one other nation which has its navy's there are a number of other countries which are in the Indian Ocean and it is for us to try and get the situation in the area such that all these non-littoral and hinterland States do not have a nuclear presence in the Indian Ocean.

On the question of Afghanistan, again this was gone into a number of times. The General Secretary himself clarified it in the press conference at great length. We are looking for a non-aligned, independent Afghanistan with no intervention and no interference from outside, and the Soviet Union is willing to work towards the same end. The only question in front of them today is the speed at which the withdrawal could take place. The Soviets feel that they can withdraw over a period of three years; Pakistan Government wants withdrawal in three months. And the discussions on that are still going on. It would not be prudent of me to comment on that at this stage. But I would like to remind the Members that some Governments are in the habit of interfering in the functioning of other countries, as you are well aware, and we must keep these things in the back of our mind. We also know that Pakistan is taking tremendous advantage of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan in the aid that it is picking up, and it is, perhaps, in Pakistan's interest that the Soviet Union remains in Afghanistan, so they can carry on this exercise. This has been reflected directly in some of the actions that they have taken, and I myself have raised this at the very highest level in the U.S., with the President, when I met him last.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Pakistan was getting help earlier also.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I believe the hon. Member is unaware that the level of help has changed in recent years. Perhaps, he can read the newspapers and it will bring him upto-date.

One Member raised the question whether we can disclose some of the talks we had on the security perception in the region, and at the same time he said—that I think I am quoting him correctly—that many of these things cannot be reduced to writing. I am afraid if I tell you, it will be reduced to writing.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA : The Chairman can expunge it.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I will go by the suggestion of the hon. Member and refrain from getting these things put down in writting. But I would like to add that the talks that we had, will have a sobering effect on all those who would have been watching this visit very carefully I would also like to give a quotation from what the General Secretary of the CPSU said to the Houses of Parliament which may answer part of the questions that have been raised. He said—and I think this is the quotation from what he said—"The supreme meaning of the treaty lies in the reciprocal commitment to act" and again I quote—"should a complicated situation arises for one side or both", And he added that "such situations did arise." I believe the meaning is fairly clear to the Members.

One Member mentioned the question of the proposed peaceful space peace station We have not got the specific details. But I think it is a very good idea and we are going to talk to the Soviet Union about it and with others on how we can get

participation and use space for peaceful purposes and, perhaps, for also monitoring what others are doing so that tensions can be reduced before they build up. We are taking certain steps to advance the concepts, what have been laid down in the Delhi Declaration that we signed here in Delhi a few days ago.

The question of Soviet maps was raised. I have been assured by General Secretary Gorbachev that he was not aware of the differences in the maps. Most of the differences have, in fact, been rectified and only one small area remains that needs to be corrected. And he said he will carry this out, he will do it, as soon as he gets back. I had a little paper with me about the areas....I have just located it.

The eastern sectors in the Soviet maps and the central sector are shown accurately, as in Indian maps. The northern or western sector is shown without a proper boundary. They have called it an unestablished boundary. It shows, if I am correct, the colour as in China, the colour as not in India. But the total area of India is indicated correctly in the maps. This small difference, I believe, they will rectify on their return and we are looking forward to that.

Lastly, one hon Member raised the question of India being called a major power and asked, what is the significance of this. All I can say is, the significance I will leave to the Members to decide for themselves. But what it does mean is that our foreign policy has been successful. It has put India well above the run-of-mill countries of the world. India is not just any other developing country. India's word, India's stand, India's position, means something and this has come about with the solid work done by this Government at every level. I would like to congratulate all those who have been involved in the foreign policy making in this Government and in the preceding Governments —except, perhaps, one short period aberration—going right back to Panditji's time. (*Interruptions*) Let us be very specific about it. Let us be very specific about that aberration. I am not talking about the differences in domestic policy. Those three years of foreign policy have cost us very very dearly. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh) : That is wrong. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I would like to remind hon. Members of the embarrassment the country faced when the then hon. Foreign Minister said 'No; I am not going to Cuba, I am going to Havana'. Perhaps, Members have forgotten the performance of the hon. Foreign Minister in Cuba. Members have forgotten which country became member of the Non-aligned Movement and causing us problems today because they did not have the guts to stand up.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The House is now adjourned till 2.55 P.M.

"The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty-five minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at fifty-seven minutes past two of the clock. *The Vice-Chairman, (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL)* in the Chair.

REPORT OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE (1985)

SHRIMATI AMARJIT KAUR (Punjab) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Sixth Report of the Railway Convention Committee on "Resource Mobilisation—Public borrowing for augmenting Railway Plan Finance."

GOVERNMENT MOTION RE. GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—*contd.*

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I presume that the debate will continue tomorrow also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : Yes. The time allotted for this is six hours.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE : It will continue day after tomarrow also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : The time allotted for this is six hours.